civilized nations, and that we believe that if the people of the United States were to decide at this moment the Philippine cause in favor of the Filipinos the latter could, in assuming the consequent responsibility, comply with their duties to themselves and to others, without detriment to liberty, to justice, and to right.

The statements of the Speaker were embodied in a formal resolution, although far from being unanimously adopted, and the Resident Commissioner elect, Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, was authorized to make known to the Congress of the United States, Philippine aspirations for independence as expressed at the meeting of the Assembly. Regularly thereafter, as annually the Philippine Assembly or the Philippine Legislature convened, independence resolutions were approved without dissent and coursed on their way to Washington.

The campaign for Philippine independence has had two aspects, the one Philippine and the other American. At home the purpose of the Filipino leaders has been to encourage the development of an opinion solidly back of the movement for independence, to furnish a practical demonstration of aptitude for self-government, and to support agitation in the United States. Away from the Philippines, the effort has been to appeal to the justice of the American people to make good their promises of independence, to justify the statement that a stable government has been established, and to win assistance in any quarter where it could be obtained.

It can justly be said that the Filipino side of the independence question was effectively presented to the

American people for the first time by Resident Commissioner Quezon. The sentiment fostered by him and others was so nearly completely successful that when the Clarke Amendment to the Jones Law, providing for the granting of quick independence, was offered in the United States Senate, it was adopted when the Vice President cast his deciding vote affirmatively, but was later rejected by the House of Representatives. The Jones